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General Assembly Security Council

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2 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 23
QUESTION OF PALESTINE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 31 December 1990 from the Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People addressed to the Secretary-General

In my capacity as Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, I wish to express anguish and outrage at the indiscriminate shooting and killing of Palestinian civilians and the brutal repression by Israel, the occupying Power, of Palestinian demonstrators.

On 29 December 1990, the Associated Press reported that Israeli troops shot and killed five Palestinians in the occupied Gaza Strip in what was described as the "bloodiest" clash in Gaza since last May. The New York Times reported on 30 December that the toll of wounded Palestinians in the previous day could reach as many as 250, more than 100 of them in Rajah refugee camp.

A day earlier, on 28 December 1990, the United Press International reported that three Palestinians, including a little child, were shot by unidentified gunmen near the Israeli settlement of Gush Etzion, north of Hebron.

On 26 December 1990, Agence France Presse reported that Israeli troops shot and killed two Palestinians in the Gaza Strip.

According to a recent report of the DataBase Project on Palestinian Human Rights the latest killings have brought the number of Palestinians killed since the beginning of the intifadah to more than 900.

On behalf of the Committee, I wish to condemn the indiscriminate killing and injuring of Palestinian demonstrators by the Israeli army, in its efforts to suppress the intifadah. These policies and practices once again confirm that Israel, the occupying Power, continues to violate its obligations under the Geneva

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Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949, and persistently disregards the provisions of Security Council resolutions.

The Committee wishes to stress once again the imperative need to provide effective protection for the Palestinian civilians in the occupied Palestinian territory and to promote a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine, the core of the Middle East conflict, through the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, as reaffirmed by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/68 of 6 December 1990.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 23, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Absa Claude DIALLO
Chairman
Committee on the Exercise of the
Inalienable Rights of the
Palestinian People

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22041
2 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The attached letter, dated 2 January 1991, was addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations. In accordance with the request contained in the letter, the text is being circulated as a document of the Security Council.

Annex

Letter dated 2 January 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires, a.i. of the Permanent Observer Mission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the new year address for 1991 (part of national reunification) of the great leader President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I request that this letter, together with the enclosed new year address (part of national reunification), be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) HO Jong
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.
Deputy Permanent Observer

Enclosure

New year address for 1991 of President Kim Il Sung
(part of national reunification)

Last year was an eventful year when the entire nation made a magnificent advance towards the reunification of the country in the 1990s and opened a new chapter in the history of the movement for national reunification through a nation-wide struggle.

Last year, the historic 15 August Pan-National Conference was held focusing the high expectations and attention of our compatriots in the north, south and abroad, and meetings, dialogues and reunification festivals were held at Pyongyang, Seoul and abroad by political and social figures, sportsmen, artistes and other fellow countrymen from varoius sections. These greatly auspicious events gave pleasure to the entire nation and demonstrated to the world our nation's strong will to achieve reunification. The fervent sentiments of national unity that erupted, melting the icy barrier of division and confrontation, showed that the anti-communist policy of confrontation, which had brewed distrust and discord within the nation, was going bankrupt and that the noble idea of great national unity was triumphant. In particular, the formation of the Pan-National Alliance for Reunification last year was a valuable success that was achieved through the arduous struggle of the patriotic reunification forces in the north, south and abroad. It was an event of epoch-making significance in strengthening the internal force of national reunification and in expanding and developing the movement for reunification.

On the occasion of new year's day, the entire Korean nation is firmly resolved to make a greater advance on the road to national unity and the reunification of the country, looking forward more confidently to the day of national reunification.

We must not allow the division of our country to drag on beyond half a century; we must accomplish the historic cause of national reunification within the next several years.

A pressing question in hastening national reunification is to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula and to create peaceful pre-conditions for the reunification of the country.

Peace is the most universal ideal of mankind; it is most valuable for our nation. If a war breaks out now in our country, over which a constant danger of war is hovering, the very existence of the nation will be endangered, not to mention national reunification. Maintaining peace is the most pressing question that must be settled by the north and south for reunification of the country and the well-being of the nation.

We have always attached prime importance to the question of peace in our country and have been making every sincere effort for its settlement.

From our sincere desire to ensure peace on the Korean peninsula and pave the road to peaceful reunification, we made already in 1988 a comprehensive peace proposal envisaging the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the north and south, the conclusion of a peace treaty between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the drastic reduction of the armed forces of the north and south and a phased withdrawal of the United States troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea. Last year, at the north-south high-level talks, we put forward important proposals for the settlement of the question of non-aggression and other effective measures for removing the military confrontation.

However, the United States and the south Korean authorities do not show any positive response to our sincere efforts; they have turned away from the settlement of the question of peace, the question of military affairs. On the contrary, they are increasing armaments on a large scale. As the proceeding of the north-south high-level talks shows, although the south Korean authorities talk about "peace" and the "cessation of a cold war", they actually refuse to adopt even elementary measures for ensuring peace and only persist in the "priority of exchange".

We deem it necessary to settle the humanitarian questions of visits and exchanges, but cannot compromise with the attempt to delay the settlement of the question of peace, the military question, which is more pressing. Home-town visits or economic exchanges, to be effective, require before anything else that the daggers hidden in the bosoms should be thrown away and that the fear of invasion from the south or "invasion from the north" should be dispelled. Evading the settlement of the military question and insisting only on exchanges in the situation of our country where there is a real danger of war, is in fact tantamount to wishing for no peace, no normal visits or no exchanges. The stand taken by the south Korean authorities at the recent north-south high-level talks in connection with the question of adopting a non-aggression declaration clearly shows that they have no intention at all of settling the question of peace.

The adoption of a non-aggression declaration is a starting-point in removing distrust and confrontation between the north and south and in opening up a new phase for peace and peaceful reunification.

A non-aggression declaration was proposed by the south Korean authorities themselves a long time ago. So there is no reason or excuse to object to it today. We cannot understand why the south Korean authorities bring up a new pre-condition, namely, the "priority of the creation of trust", and stubbornly object to the adoption of a non-aggression declaration. The so-called "priority of the creation of trust" claimed by the south Korean authorities is only an excuse to evade the adoption of a non-aggression declaration. A non-aggression declaration is on no account a question that comes after the creation of trust; it is the very starting-point and the most important guarantee for the creation of trust.

If the south Korean authorities call a non-aggression declaration a sheet of waste paper even before it is adopted and say that they cannot trust us, there will be, in fact, nothing on which they can agree with us, and the holding of talks would be nonsensical. By refusing the adoption of a non-agression declaration, the

south Korean authorities themselves reveal that the non-aggression they have claimed is a lie and that the "threat of invasion from the north" is simply fictitious.

The south Korean authorities must not evade or delay removing military confrontation; they must respond unhesitatingly to adopting a non-aggression declaration and discontinue the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises.

The United States, which is directly responsible for the question of peace on the Korean peninsula, should look squarely at our sincere efforts for peace and the unanimous burning desire of the Korean people for national reunification and abandon its dangerous war policy based on the po .tion of strength, conclude a peace treaty with us as soon as possible and withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

If the military confrontation between the north and the south is removed and if the United States troops and nuclear weapons are withdrawn from south Korea, durable peace will be ensured in our country, and a decisively favourable phase will be opened for reunifying the country in a peaceful way.

An important matter at hand in hastening national reunification is to decide how the country should be reunified.

Unless the method of national reunification is confirmed, it will be impossible for the north and south to take, in practice, any concerted step towards a common goal or to find any clue to the problem of the talks for reunification, however much they talk about reunification. Since national reunification is the order of the day, not a matter for the distant future, the north and south should agree on the method of national reunification as soon as possible and strive for its realization and thus give a hope to all our compatriots who eagerly desire reunification.

In the situation of our country, where two different systems exist in the north and south, national reunification should be realized by establishing a confederation based on one nation, one State, two systems and two Governments, on the principle of neither side conquering the other nor being conquered by the other.

This method of reunification means to achieve reunification by establishing one united national State over different systems and governments in the north and south, leaving them as they are. Our proposal for reunification by means of confederation is derived from the possibility for two different systems and Governments to coexist in one national State.

Some people now claim that "homogeneity" should be restored in order to reunify the north and south, which have become "heterogeneous". However, the time-honoured commonness of the north and south as one nation has never changed; they are still homogeneous nationally. If there is anything different between the north and south, it is the heterogeneity, which has something to do with the two systems that have existed for the past 40 odd years; it can be no big problem when compared

to the national homogeneity that has been formed and consolidated for thousands of years. The difference in the two systems can never be the reason for our nation to live separated from one another; it can be no insurmountable obstacle in reunifying the north and south. If reunification is based on the national commonness that has been inherited down through history, the two systems can coexist within the bounds of one nation and one united State. Refusing to see this possibility and asserting the "theory of unifying systems" into one State and one system, saying, under the pretext of restoring "homogeneity", that the country has no alternative but to remain divided until the systems are unified is tantamount to an attempt to keep the country divided for ever and, in the final analysis, to refuse reunification.

We can leave the matter of unifying the different systems in the north and the south to our posterity for its slow but smooth settlement in the future. But we must not delay any longer the matter of establishing a unified State as one nation, transcending the difference in ideas and systems.

When two different systems and Governments exist in reality in the north and south and neither of them wants to concede its own, their unification into a single system is not feasible, and when it will be realized is unpredictable. Worse still, establishing a single system presupposes one side eating away the other, regardless of the methods, so it is unacceptable to any side. If one side tries to force what is unacceptable on the other, it will inevitably aggravate distrust and confrontation and, further, cause conflicts and an irretrievable national disaster.

Recently, the south Korean authorities, bewitched by the method of amalgamation through absorption adopted by a foreign country, began dreaming a fantastic dream of applying such a method in our country, too, by relying on foreign forces, through entreaty diplomacy, pursuing what they call the "northern policy". They are making requests for the interference and intervention of other countries in order to force theirs on the other side, instead of showing sincerity in the talks with the same nation. This is an expression of their sycophant mentality and attitude to keep the country divided for ever as well as the replica of the bankrupt policy of "reunification by prevailing over communism".

In our country, "reunification by prevailing over communism" is a wild fancy that will never come true. It has already been proved by history that our country cannot be reunified by one side eating away the other, either by war or peaceful means. The south Korean authorities must understand clearly that the independent stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic is unshakeable and that the socialism we have built by implementing the Juche idea is unconquerable.

Reunification by means of confederation on the basis of one nation, one State, two systems and two Governments is the great principle of defining the method of national reunification suited to the present situation in our country. The only and quickest way for the north and south to reunify the country peacefully by ending national division and reconciling and uniting with each other as a homogeneous nation is to put this great principle into practice.

We have already put forward the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as the method of federal reunification on the basis of one nation, one State, two systems and two Governments. This proposal enjoys active support and approval from the broad sections of our fellow countrymen in south Korea and abroad, to say nothing of the people in the northern half of the Republic.

We believe that the idea of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a fair common ground for national reunification, which can serve as the basis of national agreement. However, in an effort to make it easier for the whole nation to reach national agreement on this proposal, we are ready to consult on the matter of gradually and completely effecting reunification through confederation by vesting the regional autonomous governments of the Confederal Republic with more rights on a tentative basis and then increasing the functions of the central Government in the future.

As far as the question of United Nations membership is concerned, we consider it best to enter it under a single State name after reunification through confederation. But, if it is on condition that both sides of our country enter the United Nations as one member, we shall have no objection to holding United Nations membership even before reunification.

Reunifying the country by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo will make it possible to meet the cherished desire of the nation for reunification, with neither side having its interests infringed upon, and to show the resourcefulness and pride of a unified nation to the world.

If they are really interested in national reunification, the south Korean authorities should not dream of "reunification by prevailing over communism", which is impossible, nor should they fool the people with the spectre of "reunification by communization". On the contrary, they must accept our proposal for reunification by means of confederation, which tolerates neither "prevailing over communism" nor "communization", nor invasion from the south or "from the north".

With a view to reaching a nation-wide agreement on the method of national reunification, we propose to convene a political consultative conference for national reunification as soon as possible in which the authorities and representatives of political parties and organizations of the north and the south sit together to decide upon the way of national reunification.

In order to quicken national reunification, a great unity of the whole nation must be realized.

National reunification is the independent cause of our nation, which nobody can carry out in our stead; it is the cause of the whole nation, which cannot be achieved merely by the effort of the authorities or privileged classes. All political parties, organizations and people from all strata in the north, in the south and abroad who reject "two Koreas" and truly want national reunification must unite their will and efforts and achieve great national unity by placing the pressing demands and interests of the nation above all else.

For the great national unity, they should not discriminate between ruling parties, opposition parties and those out of office, nor deal with the minority differently from the majority, nor take issue with people about the difference in their political views and past faults, refraining from distrust and prejudice against the other party. The political forces of each party and each group and people from all strata who desire national reunification must reconcile their policies and actions with one another's and support and unite one another on the common front for national reunification and develop a dynamic, nation-wide mass movement for peace and reunification.

A matter of special importance today in realizing great national unity is that the statesmen of the north and the south make mutual contacts, have dialogues and deepen their trust. Today when dialogues between authorities are under way and non-governmental people from all strata, too, desire to meet for a dialogue, it is shameful for statesmen, who assume a heavy responsibility for the destiny of the nation and the future of the country, to sit with folded arms, keeping a barrier between them. We will meet men of the ruling party as well as men of opposition parties and individuals out of office in south Korea irrespective of the forms of dialogue, whether it is bilateral or multilateral, and keep the door of dialogue for reunification for everyone wide open.

The talks between the authorities of the north and south can never be the only channel of the north-south talks. The south Korean authorities must discard such a narrow-minded, self-righteous attitude as preventing even the talks between non-governmental people while neglecting to promote the north-south high-level talks; they must abolish the "laws" hostile to the north, immediately release those who have been arrested and imprisoned on charges of visiting the north or of meeting us to discuss the matter of reunification abroad and provide all the south Korean people with equal rights to contact and talk freely with the north.

Reunification represents patriotism and division means treachery to the nation. All Koreans in the north and south and abroad who love the country and the nation must shatter all the moves to keep the country divided for ever and rise up as one in the sacred struggle for national reunification and must make this year a year of relaxation and peace, a year of reconciliation and unity and a historic year of bringing a new phase to national reunification.

UNITED
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Security Council

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S/22042
2 January 1991
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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that enemy aircraft violated our frontiers in the manner specified below:

(a) On 31 December 1990, at 1852 hours, three enemy aircraft were observed heading towards our international frontiers at the south of the province of Kuwait, flying at 700 km/h at an altitude of between 4,000 and 8,000 metres, in a south-westerly direction;

(b) At 1911 hours, the above-mentioned aircraft violated our international frontiers at a distance of between 6 and 12 kilometres from Khabar ar-Radifa.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sabah Talah KADRAT
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22043
2 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 2 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the text of the resolution adopted on 27 December 1990 by the Fourth Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR concerning the situation in the Persian Gulf.

I should be grateful if the text of this letter and the enclosure could be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yuliy M. VORONTSOV

Annex

Resolution of the Fourth Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR concerning the situation in the Persian Gulf

The Congress expresses serious concern regarding the dangerous developments in the Persian Gulf region.

The Congress reaffirms support for the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, adopted after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, and especially emphasizes its endorsement of efforts made in full conformity with these resolutions to find a peaceful solution to the crisis. The Congress urgently appeals to the leaders and people of Iraq to display a sense of lofty responsibility for the fate of their homeland and for international peace and to accede to the demands of the world community, based on the norms of civilized society and legality. The Iraqi troops must leave Kuwait, and the independence of that country and its sovereignty must be restored.

The Congress endorses the political approach and practical steps taken by the Soviet State leadership and the Government of the USSR in connection with the crisis in the Persian Gulf area, and the measures to ensure the safety of Soviet nationals and their return home from Iraq.

The Congress strongly advocates the steady continuation of efforts aimed at achieving a political settlement of the crisis in the Persian Gulf and recommends that the Supreme Soviet of the USSR should, before the middle of January 1991, consider the situation obtaining as regards this problem.

The Congress considers it necessary for the State leadership to keep the Supreme Soviet of the USSR constantly informed of the development of events. Decisions which require the approval of the highest legislative authority, in accordance with the Constitution of the USSR, must be taken only with the agreement of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

A. LUKYANOV
Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR

Moscow, The Kremlin, 27 December 1990

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Security Council

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S/22044
3 January 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement by the Kuwaiti Minister for Affairs relating to the Council of Ministers concerning international moves designed to put an end to the criminal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and the annex hereto circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Kuwaiti Minister of Affairs relating to the Council of Ministers on 2 January 1991

Kuwait is following attentively international moves designed to put an end to the criminal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq, particularly the dispatch, several times, of the current President of the European Economic Community, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg, in order to reaffirm the Community's position on the question of the occupation of Kuwait.

Strongly convinced that the European Economic Community consistently represents an influential force capable of compelling the aggressor Iraqi régime to yield to the will of the international community, Kuwait wishes, in this critical situation, to stress the following points:

1. There is absolutely no way out of the grave situation into which the perfidious occupation of the State of Kuwait by Iraq has thrust the region other than to compel the Iraqi régime to implement fully and unconditionally all the decisions of the Security Council by the date set by the Council in its resolution 678.

2. Kuwait believes that the initiative of the European Economic Community reaffirming the Community's known, unified position and its commitment to full implementation of all the resolutions of the Security Council is designed to strengthen the international front against the aggressor Iraqi régime, with a view to compelling it to comply with the Council's resolutions on the occupation of the territory of the State of Kuwait.

3. The State of Kuwait, while appreciating all international efforts undertaken with a view to the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council, reaffirms that the Iraqi régime seeks to exploit any form of intervention - whatever good intentions underlie the intervention - in order to accomplish its purpose, namely, to break out of the international isolation imposed on it and to consolidate its iniquitous occupation of Kuwait, by playing for time and prolonging the occupation and its violations of the resolutions of the Security Council, with the aim of weakening the position of the international community, which resolutely rejects the continuation of the Iraqi occupation, reaffirming the need to implement the will of the international community by liberating Kuwait and by ensuring unconditional withdrawal by Iraq from all Kuwaiti territory and the return of the legitimate Government of Kuwait, under the leadership of His Majesty the Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah.

We implore God to bring us a speedy victory and to liberate Kuwait from the horrors of the occupation.

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Security Council

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S/22045
4 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION OF PALESTINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the delegation of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the debate on the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories".

(Signed) M. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Alternate Permanent Observer
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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4 January 1991

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LETTER DATED 4 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT OBSERVER MISSION OF PALESTINE TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request that, in accordance with its previous practice, the Security Council invite the Alternate Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations to participate in the debate on the item entitled "The situation in the occupied Arab territories".

(Signed) M. Nasser AL-KIDWA
Alternate Permanent Observer
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Security Council

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S/22046
4 January 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the 2973rd meeting of the Security Council, held on 4 January 1991, the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the Council:

"The members of the Security Council are deeply concerned about recent acts of violence in Gaza, especially actions by Israeli security forces against Palestinians, which led to scores of casualties among those civilians.

"The members of the Council deplore those actions, particularly the shooting of civilians. They reaffirm the applicability of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and request that Israel, the occupying Power, fully comply with the provisions of the Convention.

"The members of the Council reaffirm their positions, most recently expressed in Security Council resolution 681 (1990), and support the work of the Secretary-General in implementing the said resolution. The members of the Council further urge intensified efforts by all who can contribute to reducing conflict and tension in order to achieve peace in the area."

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/22047
4 January 1991
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 3 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that at 1 a.m. on 1 January 1991, two Israeli army aircraft attacked the southern part of the city of Sidon, dropping 1,500-lb. bombs which destroyed a residential building and killed 12 people.

This bloody aggression, perpetrated minutes after the start of the new year, is the latest in a series of Israeli attacks which have killed and wounded dozens of civilians in the past year and in previous years.

The Lebanese Government condemns and deplores the way in which Israel continuously flouts the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and the safety of its inhabitants and it appeals to the international community to take an unequivocal position on this Israeli policy, which holds international law and human values in contempt.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter distributed as an official document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly Security Council

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S/22048
4 January 1991
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda items 35 and 153
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 3 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of the appeal addressed by Mr. Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, to Saddam Hussein, President of Iraq, concerning withdrawal from Kuwait.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Amre MOUSSA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Text of the appeal addressed by President Hosni Mubarak to Saddam Hussein, President of Iraq

The sons of the Arab nation and the sons of the Muslim peoples who are currently following the situation with great anxiety and profound distress know that I have already addressed more than one appeal to Iraq's President Saddam Hussein and that I have dispatched more than one special emissary to him. I have also sent him other letters through the Iraqi Embassy in Cairo, and through all these contacts I have told him, in all sincerity, what we must undertake to do concerning the issues which affect the common destiny of the Arabs and the appalling tragedy which may overtake the region if the current situation continues to deteriorate.

I have already entreated President Saddam in all my appeals and letters, on behalf of every man, woman and child living on Arab soil, to take the decision required by international law and dictated by concern for Arab interests and by the human conscience all over the world. However, my repeated appeals have so far received no response that gives me reason to hope for the peace which I, like all men the world over, desire.

The many other appeals in the same spirit which the Iraqi President has received from numerous capital cities have met with the same fate.

Iraq's response has always been the same, even down to the words used, namely that it would not withdraw from occupied Kuwait and was preparing to risk everything by pursuing the annexation of Kuwait as an Iraqi province, regardless of the risks and consequences.

Despite all this, I am addressing this latest appeal to President Saddam Hussein on the occasion of the Christian New Year - and God knows I am launching this appeal with the utmost sincerity. I am asking him to adjust his actions to international realities and Arab realities by assuming his historic responsibility, something of which I believe him capable.

I fear that we are drawing near to an implacable inferno and terrible days, and President Saddam Hussein knows better than anyone that there is no place there for provocative statements or contests in eloquence, for the moment will inevitably come when men will be broken by sorrow, cities will crumble and the earth will be strewn with broken, blood-bathed corpses, horrors caused by weapons of mass destruction which will inflict untold material damage on the Arab peoples and on the people of Iraq first and foremost.

I say this in perfect awareness of the gravity of the situation, as President of an Arab State which is proud of Iraq and its people and as a man with considerable experience of war and its horrors.

Everyone prays for peace and everyone shares the same views on our Arab soil and in our Muslim world. Internationally, people want peace and one opportunity after another is being offered to implement the international resolution concerning withdrawal and respect for international law and thus to avoid the risks of destruction, devastation and annihilation.

And when you find people who might support your position, President Saddam, they reject the occupation and annexation of Kuwait by Iraq and they too hope for peace and are seeking to achieve it.

Let us not talk about those who are pushing for a bloody confrontation, for the forces involved would not be balanced by any standard. These people unfortunately do not know the truth of things or they use slogans which have alienated us from the truth and made us lose precious time and also our senses.

I repeat to you one more time that to decide to withdraw Iraqi forces from Kuwaiti territory after all that has happened would be a courageous decision, for to be courageous is to take the difficult decision, putting everyone's interests above one's own and respecting the lives of millions of people and their right to live in their own home, with their families and in peace.

To be courageous is to sacrifice one's own interests in deciding whether mankind shall live or die.

That is the power of leaders whose people have invested them with supreme responsibility.

History, ancient or recent, teaches us that the leaders and rulers who have been treated with respect in the history books are those who rose above short-term considerations and were able, by not feeling themselves captives of earlier decisions, to make choices dictated by a sense of responsibility and rectitude.

Men of truth do not fear the truth.

For these reasons, we urge you to make a personal sacrifice, no matter how you see things, for without this small sacrifice you will be sacrificing the lives of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children, you will be sacrificing these people, their present and their future, their families and their homes, not to mention the total destruction of centres of production which neither years of effort nor all the billions in the world will be able to replace.

My Arab brother,

This is not a contest in eloquence, for at this moment the engines of war and weapons of destruction are being readied.

This is not an intellectual game that might temporarily postpone inevitable events, for the war plans are being studied and prepared at all levels.

We cannot wait for international unity to break or disagreements to arise. The destiny of our Arab land - war or peace - is written now in a resolution of the international community which is irrevocable, as can be seen from the clear and repeated statements of all those who adopted that resolution.

I should like to repeat to you most emphatically that the situation is more dangerous than you think.

The choice of peace depends mainly on you.

If you take this decision, you will be simply a courageous Arab citizen responding to the expectations of his community.

Our community has suffered so much from slogans and ovations!

Our community has suffered so much from ditches which we dig for ourselves and which make us waste time, delaying our progress!

The world is now demanding peace and marching towards peace.

Our Arab community will be no different from this new world which believes in man and in his right to life; we do not want to be threatened with destruction and annihilation.

The choice of peace depends mainly on you.

If you take this decision, you will be an Arab man following the way of truth and not succumbing to error. We shall be together with you when you take this courageous decision and the resulting benefits will be credited to you.

I pray God to guide us on the way of truth, light and peace.

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Agenda items 3 (b) and 153
CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES
TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPORT
OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED
OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT
VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE
UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 7 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the note addressed to you on 18 December 1990 by the Permanent Representative of Iraq, in which he expressed his reservation with respect to the decision of the Credentials Committee - to be submitted to the General Assembly - to accept the credentials of the delegation of Kuwait to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly.

I wish to state in this connection that my country's Government rejects the note from the Permanent Representative of Iraq, which implies that the credentials of the Iraqi delegation are to be taken as representing Kuwait. Such an implication runs counter to the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council and confirms Iraq's violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of all international conventions.

I would appreciate it if the present letter were distributed as an official document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 3 (b) and 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan Ali Hussain AL-NI'MAH
Permanent Representative

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LETTER DATED 8 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 4 January 1991 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I request that you have the text of the statement circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

Annex

Statement issued on 4 January 1991 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The Soviet Union is consistently keeping to the objective of a peaceful political solution of the crisis in the Persian Gulf. In the course of recent days, the Soviet side has undertaken active efforts with a view to facilitating the arrangement of a direct dialogue between the United States and Iraq, without which it would be hard to imagine the possibility of any agreement on a peaceful outcome.

This particular endeavour constituted a major topic of the talks with Iraqi President S. Hussein and other Iraqi leaders which were conducted at the end of December 1990 in Baghdad by I. S. Byelousov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and leader of the interdepartmental working group set up by order of the President of the USSR. More specifically, this topic was discussed, on the instructions of the Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs, with Iraq's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, T. Aziz, by the Head of the Middle East and North Africa Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, V. I. Kolotusha, who was also in Baghdad.

Parallel contact was, of course, made with the representatives of the United States.

Opinions were also exchanged with other countries, particularly with Arab States, and with the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Consultations were held in Moscow on 3 December with Abu Mazen, Co-Chairman of the Soviet-Palestinian Committee on the Middle East and a member of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The new initiative of United States President G. Bush, suggesting that a meeting be held between United States Secretary of State J. Baker and Iraq's Minister for Foreign Affairs in Switzerland on 7, 8 or 9 January, was welcomed in the Soviet Union. We hope that the United States President's proposal will meet with a positive response from the leadership of Iraq. Hopes for a breakthrough in the acutely critical situation in the Persian Gulf region, in accordance with the corresponding Security Council resolutions, are naturally focused on the conduct of a direct United States-Iraqi dialogue. The pause of goodwill must close with a victory for common sense and bring assurance that justice and stability will be restored in the Persian Gulf region.

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Agenda item 43
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 2 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 28 December 1990 addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Özer Koray, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex were circulated as a document of the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 43, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Letter dated 28 December 1990 from Mr. Özer Koray addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the statement made on 27 November 1990 by the Greek Cypriot representative, Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis, at the Third Committee, under agenda item 12, and to respond to some of the allegations and accusations directed against the Turkish Cypriot side, especially in connection with the "missing persons" issue which was exploited at great length without any regard for the families of the missing persons, as well as in defiance of all documented facts and evidence.

It should be underlined, at the outset, that the Greek Cypriot side, by exploiting such secondary issues at every available opportunity, is trying to create a smoke-screen over its negative stance towards the United Nations Security Council's resolution 649 (1990) of 12 March 1990 and directing attention away from the core issues which have to be addressed realistically, and in good faith, on the basis of that resolution. So far, those issues have not been addressed because the Greek Cypriot side has been undermining the process of negotiations to be held on an equal footing, as called for in United Nations Security Council resolution 649 (1990), and acting in a manner which is rendering the pursuit of Your Excellency's mission of good offices difficult, if not impossible.

In spite of the persistent efforts by the Greek Cypriot administration to exploit the issue of the missing persons, the Turkish Cypriot side has exercised patience and restraint in awareness that engaging in fruitless debate over baseless allegations would only complicate the task of the tripartite Committee on Missing Persons (CMP). I will, however, respond to some of the unfounded allegations and blatant inaccuracies contained in the Greek Cypriot representative's statement before the Third Committee, in order to set the record straight in this regard:

Contrary to the allegations of Mr. Mavrommatis, the Cyprus problem started in 1963 as a result of the Greek Cypriot armed onslaught to annihilate the Turkish Cypriot people as a prelude to annexing the island to Greece. The CMP press release dated 11 April 1990 signed also by the Greek Cypriot member of the CMP, Mr. Georghiades, is one testimony to the fact that the problem goes back to 1963-64, since which time some 209 Turkish Cypriots are still missing. The plight of the Turkish Cypriot people during the 1963-74 period is also well documented in the periodic reports of successive United Nations Secretaries-General, and need not be repeated here.

The Greek Cypriot representative has made an attempt to project the issue of missing persons as a predicament affecting exclusively the Greek Cypriot side, and has tried to blame the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey for the lack of progress in determining the fate of the "missing persons". The Greek Cypriot side claims that a large proportion of those missing persons consists of civilians, resulting from the legitimate and timely intervention of Turkey following the Greek-sponsored

coup d'état in 1974, which aimed at the annexation of the island to Greece. The majority of the Greek Cypriots killed during the summer of 1974 were in fact casualties of the bloody coup of 15 July, which installed the notorious terrorist, Nicos Sampson, as the "President" of Cyprus.

In this connection, I should point out that, out of 1,619 Greek Cypriots claimed to be missing, only 30.31 per cent, according to Greek Cypriot statistics, are civilians (92 per cent men, 6 per cent women and 2 per cent children). And even most of these men have been proved to be "reservists", whereas, out of 803 Turkish Cypriot missing persons 99.40 per cent are civilians (71 per cent men, 12 per cent women and 17 per cent children).

It is alleged that the Greek Cypriot side has evidence that most of the 1,619 persons were alive after their capture. If they are in possession of such evidence they should submit it to the tripartite CMP for assessment. Mr. Mavrommatis should have referred also to the statement issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on 11 March 1976, which notes that all Greek Cypriot prisoners taken to Turkey had been returned and released in South Cyprus. The allegation that certain people were identified in photographs or files has also been refuted by expert examination of these photos in Switzerland.

It is incorrectly stated by Mr. Mavrommatis that the reactivation of the CMP, after its recess soon after 1981, due to disagreements on procedural matters, took place in May 1984. The fact is that the CMP was reactivated as a result of the comprehensive peace proposals made by President Rauf R. Denktas on 2 January 1984, which included a call to reactivating the CMP and an invitation to the then third member, the late Mr. Claude Pilloud, to come to Cyprus to start contacts. The first meeting of the CMP took place on 14 March 1984.

Mr. Mavrommatis also repeated the stereotype Greek Cypriot allegations that not a single case has been "elucidated" so far due to (a) the restrictive terms of reference, and (b) Turkish Cypriot non-co-operation. These are, of course, allegations which the Greek Cypriot side knows to be unfounded but continues to spread as propaganda. Such unconstructive conduct was clearly criticized also in the Council of Europe document No. 5716, dated 6 April 1987 (M. M. Reisen and Andreas Muller's report, prepared following a fact-finding visit to Cyprus):

> "Whilst considering that enforced disappearances are a crime against humanity and, therefore, not subject to limitation, the Assembly would do well to reflect upon their historical background. What happened in Cyprus in 1963-64 as well as in 1974 was so dramatic for the two communities that everything possible ought to be done to avoid protracting the suffering of both. One is entitled to wonder in the circumstances whether a possible way of speeding up the investigations might not be to declare an amnesty in respect of the acts which, directly or indirectly, resulted in the disappearances during the periods mentioned. European history shows that, after bloody conflicts, an amnesty has often paved the way for renewed peace.

In this spirit, there should be no undue publicity concerning the missing persons issue, so that the work of the CMP is not held up. The rapporteurs can only protest vigorously against exploitation of the issue for political propaganda purposes."

Mr. Mavrommatis has incorrectly claimed that the Turkish Cypriot side has not been willing to furnish the CMP with concrete evidence and proof of the fate of the missing persons. The case of the signet gold ring originally taken from the finger of the Greek or Greek Cypriot soldier who fell in the battle at Kyrenia Boghaz in July 1974 and the military identity card taken from the pocket of another Greek Cypriot soldier who was killed in the same battle, are enough to expose the insincerity displayed by Mr. Mavrommatis. The submission of such concrete evidence by us, provided voluntarily by a former Turkish Cypriot fighter who had defended the Turkish area in Kyrenia Boghaz against attacking Greek Cypriot troops, ironically seems to have not been appreciated by the Greek Cypriot side because, despite the lapse of one year since such concrete evidence was produced, it has not responded by agreeing to delete the names of the two Greek Cypriot soldiers from their list of missing persons.

Another ludicrous allegation is to the effect that there are so-called official records of Turkish military authorities in Northern Cyprus which, it is alleged, it has been impossible to subpoena to shed light on Greek Cypriot missing persons. There are, of course, no such records and no evidence has been submitted to the CMP in that regard.

The concept of "better quality evidence", which is repeatedly stated at the CMP's meetings also, was taken up by Mr. Mavrommatis which led him coincidentally to make a number of suggestions as "practical measures" which should, in his opinion, be taken to enable the CMP to obtain "better quality evidence". Those suggestions, which I shall not repeat here, besides not being covered by the agreed terms of reference of the CMP, are either unnecessary or impractical. For instance, expert forensic evidence procured for the CMP indicate the impossibility of identifying physical remains even if any might be traced, which itself would be impossible.

In view of the foregoing, it is apparent that Greek Cypriot claims and counter-claims have so far impeded the work of the CMP which was given a clear mandate to complete a humanitarian mission in the shortest possible time with the co-operation of the two sides in Cyprus. The Greek Cypriot side has failed to show good will and sensibility in this regard. The Turkish Cypriot side has been accused of non-co-operation, whereas the agreed terms of reference guiding the work of the CMP are being undermined by the Greek Cypriot side in order to prolong the issue for political exploitation. The CMP is being rendered ineffective as a neutral and acceptable body with a humanitarian function, just as resolution 649 (1990) of the United Nations Security Council and Your Excellency's mission of good offices in general are being undermined as bases for future negotiations, solely because they do not meet Greek Cypriot demands and do not serve their own illegitimate political ends.

(Signed) Özer KORAY
Representative of the
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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Forty-sixth session
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you the following information concerning the latest Israeli attacks on Lebanese territory:

1. At dawn on Saturday, 5 January 1991, two Israeli Cobra helicopters raided the town of Qualia in the western Bekaa with air-to-ground missiles and heavy machine-gun fire for a period of half an hour. As a result, eight people were killed or injured, a building was destroyed and set on fire and neighbouring buildings suffered material damage.

2. On Sunday, 6 January 1991, six Israeli Air Force F-15 aircraft raided the areas of Alman, Majdelion and Salhiye, east of Sidon. They fired 16 heavy missiles at residential districts, causing the deaths of three persons, injuring five and inflicting enormous material damage on buildings and property.

In condemning and deploring these Israeli attacks, the Lebanese Government draws the international community's attention to Israel's recent dangerous military escalation in southern Lebanon. The latest attacks have caused the deaths of a number of people and destroyed buildings and property, thus adding further tension to an already strained situation in the areas of Israeli occupation and adjacent districts.

The situation in southern Lebanon requires that the United Nations, and particularly the Security Council, take a stand to prevent Israel from further violating international laws and conventions and scorning Lebanon's sovereignty, the lives of its nationals and their property.

I should be grateful if the present letter were distributed as an official document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under the item entitled "The situation in the Middle East", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Khalil MAKKAWI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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9 January 1991

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LETTER DATED 9 JANUARY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF YEMEN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to request an immediate meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in the occupied Arab territories.

(Signed) Abdalla S. AL-ASHTAL
Ambassador
Representative on the
Security Council

91-00610 2586a (E)

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
THE SITUATION IN THE
MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 9 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Israeli Government has resumed its policy of forcibly expelling and illegally transporting Palestinians to Lebanon across the international frontier, particularly through the so-called "security zone" which it continues to maintain inside Lebanese territory.

On 8 January 1991, the Israeli authorities deported four Palestinian civilians by military helicopter from the occupied Palestinian territories to the outskirts of the town of Marjayoun, from where they were subsequently sent to the Lebanese Army centre in the western Bekaa.

The Palestinians expelled are Sheikh Mustafha Knuah (aged 45), Imad El-Alami (aged 34), Fadel Zaabout (aged 36) and Mustafha Al-Lidani (aged 25). All come from the occupied Gaza Strip.

The Lebanese Government, which has in the past frequently and repeatedly condemned Israel's policy of expelling and deporting Palestinians, in contravention of article 49 of the fourth Geneva Convention, which prohibits the forcible deportation of civilians from their occupied territory regardless of the motive, reiterates its vigorous condemnation of and protest against Israel's repressive policy, which heightens the tension prevailing in the region as a whole and displays disgraceful contempt for the sovereignty of the Lebanese State and its territorial integrity, besides violating the Charter of the United Nations, human rights law, international conventions and the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council: 607 (1988); 608 (1988); 636 (1989); and 641 (1989).

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Agenda item 3 (b)
CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 8 January 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the note verbale dated 18 December 1990 from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations (documents A/45/891 of 20 December 1990 and A/45/891/Add.1 of 27 December 1990) concerning Iraq's reservation with respect to the decision of the Credentials Committee - to be submitted to the General Assembly - to accept the credentials of the delegation of Kuwait to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, I wish to register my country's objection to the purport of the aforesaid note, whereby the credentials of the Iraqi delegation are to be taken as representing Kuwait. The contents of the note run counter to the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, confirming Iraq's violation of the Charter of the United Nations and of all international conventions and customs.

I request that you distribute the present letter as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 3 (b), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhammad ABDUL GHAFFAR
Permanent Representative

91-00639 2183j (E)